

# HOW LAURIER WON

## Canadian Premier's Quebec Victory Explained

### A PERSONAL TRIUMPH

A Race Appeal Almost Obliterated the Conservatives—French Canadians Indignant Over Charges of Disloyalty—The Tories Learned a Bitter Lesson—The Reorganization of Their Party.

Montreal, Nov. 24.—The remarkable majority given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government in his native province, Quebec, is the feature of the recent election that continues to attract attention throughout Canada. Of sixty-five seats in that province, his followers took fifty-seven, and of those only about a baker's dozen were English.

That striking fact is accounted for by the defeated conservatives on the ground that the liberals conducted the campaign in Quebec on racial lines, and appealed to the French Canadian electors to vote for Sir Wilfrid Laurier as one of themselves.

The liberals on the other hand, attribute their victory to the strength and popularity of the government and the prevalence of good times, but they practically admit that the conservatives charge when they add that their triumph was the natural consequence of the ill considered and insulting references to the French Canadians in certain Ontario conservative newspapers which roused the ire of the French press. In fact, the French newspapers are raising such a hue and cry over that aspect of the situation as to give rise to a shrewd suspicion that they themselves are somewhat alarmed at the result, which was even more overwhelming than they counted upon and is of such a nature as to suggest reprisals before, but never quite to the present extent of a practically "solid Quebec," and there is a lurking fear that another time there may be a solid array of English speaking provinces against Quebec.

The saving element in the situation is that the English speaking provinces as a whole gave Laurier a majority of eight. Ontario was the one province in which the government met defeat, a favorable majority of twelve being turned into an adverse majority of twenty-one.

The race appeal in Quebec resulted in almost obliterating the conservative party in that province. Out of conservative candidates in every county only a paltry eight were elected, of whom three only were English. One might quote columns of speeches and newspaper articles to show the character of the appeals made to the prejudices and racial passions of the habitant. It is only necessary, however, to point out that the English literature distributed in the province referred to each candidate as "The liberal candidate," while in every case the French announcements and campaign literature used "Le candidat du Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

One had only to make a tour of the French meetings in the east end of Montreal to be convinced that the burden of the speeches was not so much the merits of the questions before the country as insidious appeals to the generous feelings and clanish spirit of the French-Canadian. The Hon. M. E. Bernier, minister of inland revenue, made a tour of the province below the city of Quebec in company with the premier, and wherever he spoke he appealed to the electors to forget party differences, to remain conservative if they would, but to vote for Laurier, who was one of their own race and religion. Mr. Tarte is a shrewd campaigner, and knows his people well, and he turned to good account every criticism of the premier and himself. Every criticism was twisted into an attack on his race. The premier, he said, was assailed in the other provinces because he was a French-Canadian. Laurier himself used the appeal direct to his compatriots, but he was more adroit.

"I do not ask you," he would say, "to support me because I am a French-Canadian, but I ask you if it is any disgrace to have one of yourselves at the head of the state."

Such an appeal was insidious and effective. The curious part of the situation was that the best allies of the liberals were the Ontario conservative newspapers and certain politicians. When the Boer war broke out and it was a question of Canada going to the assistance of the mother country many French Canadians were doubtful as to the justice of England's cause. The division of opinion was not in any way more remarkable than that in England, yet to the more hysterical of the pro-British newspapers in Ontario it was sufficient ground on which to brand the French-Canadian race with disloyalty. Strong utterances were, of course, put forth, and these stirred up reprisals in Quebec. When the election came on the Tarte machine had these insulting remarks collected and published in a pamphlet in French. The criticisms of a sensitive people were held up as the opinions of the conservative leaders, and with the fervor of spellbinders the liberal orators at every little cross roads meeting called on the French-Canadian to avenge the insults to their race and leader.

The French-Canadians are as loyal as any citizens of Canada, but if a sure means of disaffecting them were required, none better could be desired than for the English newspapers to refer to them as an inferior race and constantly doubt their loyalty and that of their representative men.

The conservative attempt at a coun-

terblast met with disaster. It purported to be a call for harmony and peace signed by every conservative candidate in Quebec, but it appeared prematurely, and some of those whose names were attached repudiated signing it. It is supposed that a copy was stolen from the mails with an accompanying letter from the conservative organizer to an editor, asking him to use the protest without the title page. The title page asked if it was civil war or annexation that Mr. Tarte was after. As that question was foreign to the protest signed and was only intended for use in the English provinces, apparently its premature publication did harm. The government press used it for all it was worth, asserting that the conservative organizer was resorting to forgery and was playing a two-faced game. The candidates had authorized the leader to attach their names to the protest, so that the charge of forgery was baseless, but the candidates knew nothing of the question on the title page and they repudiated it. English speaking conservatives voted against the conservatives on account of the hue and cry raised. A pretty race war is raging in the press. The Hamilton Spectator expressed a hope that Mr. Tarte might not pass through that city or he might get his deserts and be strung to the nearest telegraph pole. The Toronto News says it is intolerable that the country should be dominated by a French Canadian. L'Avenir, a small Sunday newspaper published in Montreal, retorts:

"The French Canadians are far from having fear of reprisals by the enemy, by the Francophobia of the Britons. What if they unite their forces, more numerous than ours; we do not fear. We are ready, as the Boers were, to resist all tyrannies and oppressions with which they menace us, and by war, regular or guerilla, if we are ever put to that extremity. And if fortune is unkind to us, more happy than those unhappy peasants of South Africa shamefully abandoned by Europe, we will know to what quarter to turn for succor."

All that is rank foolishness, but it is representative of the extreme view in Quebec as such diarrheas as those of the News and Spectator are in Ontario. It is safe to say that contest has been taught the conservatives the lesson that it is unsafe to trifle with questions of race in an election.

Office of the Board of Supervisors, Phoenix, Nov. 19, 1900.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: J. T. Priest, J. A. Marshall and J. R. Norton, members, and J. Gray, clerk.

This being the second Monday after the election held Nov. 6, 1900, and being the day fixed by law on which the Board of Supervisors should canvass the returns from the various voting precincts in Maricopa county and all of said returns appearing to be in as shown by the statement of the clerk, the Board then proceeded to canvass

TEMPE PRECINCT.  
A. B. Tomlinson, Justice of the Peace  
J. T. Moore, Justice of the Peace  
Geo. D. Compton, Constable  
Ben Cummings, Constable  
MESA PRECINCT.  
John H. Pomeroy, Justice of the Peace  
W. D. McBrayer, Justice of the Peace  
Chas. B. Lewis, Constable  
W. A. Burton, Constable  
ALMA PRECINCT.  
J. D. Loper, Justice of the Peace  
A. Hunsaker, Jr., Constable  
LEHI PRECINCT.  
J. P. Biggs, Justice of the Peace  
Jos. W. Clarke, Constable  
WICKENBURG PRECINCT.  
Edward Kelly, Justice of the Peace  
H. B. Davenport, Constable  
GLENDALE PRECINCT.  
A. C. Lockwood, Justice of the Peace  
B. R. Waggoner, Constable  
AGUA CALIENTE PRECINCT.  
Frank Baxter, Justice of the Peace  
J. M. Smith, Constable  
BUCKEYE PRECINCT.  
J. Fitzhugh Wilcox, Justice of the Peace  
J. E. Clanton, Constable  
GILA BEND PRECINCT.  
Frank D. Welcome, Justice of the Peace  
F. De Vinney, Constable  
Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, November 26, 1900.

J. T. PRIEST, Chairman.  
J. GRAY, Clerk.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.

MESA.  
For Justice of the Peace—J. D. Crose received 125 votes, Phillip Coleman received 123 votes, John H. Pomeroy received 171 votes and W. D. McBrayer received 141 votes, electing John H. Pomeroy and W. D. McBrayer.

For Constable—Geo. M. Fryer received 119 votes, Phineas Daley received 104 votes, Charles B. Lewis received 177 votes and W. A. Burton received 165 votes, electing Chas. B. Lewis and W. A. Burton.

ALMA.  
For Justice of the Peace—J. D. Loper received 69 votes, J. W. Stewart received 1 vote, electing J. D. Loper.

For Constable—Alex. Hunsaker, Jr. received 58 votes.

LEHI.  
For Justice of the Peace—J. P. Biggs received 42 votes.

For Constable—J. W. Clarke received 41 votes.

WICKENBURG.  
For Justice of the Peace—J. H. Bachtiger received 19 votes and Edward Kelly 45 votes, electing Edward Kelly.

For Constable—H. B. Davenport received 48 votes and Frank Montey received 4 votes, electing H. B. Davenport.

GLENDALE.  
For Justice of the Peace—A. C. Lock-

wood custom and made a speech at the birthday dinner tendered to Gen. O. O. Howard at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A Verbatim report of Mr. Reed's speech is as follows:

"New York is the great city, on its way to be the greatest in the world. It has, however, with all his size and virtues, some inconveniences. One of its faults is its inaccuracy."

"Those of us who have passed our lives among bucolic scenes and have not learned the art of distrust, have to suffer much. If I did not know Gen. Howard to be strong and courageous beyond any proof, I should feel solicitous about his wandering down here from the sweet simplicity of Vermont."

"Even the comparative sophistication of Maine has not saved me from this conviction. It was said to me that this would be a quiet, informal gathering; some remarks and no speeches. Almost before I had been securely fastened there came by mail a long list of officials, looking like a list of a committee of one hundred to revolutionize the world, and I whispered to myself, gently, with a smile, 'How very, very informal New York always is.' When, two days later, an official wanted a copy of my discourse for the papers, then I knew what had happened to me."

"Just think what an opening for a young man. All the racemic I chose to write and all of it in tomorrow's paper, and rhetoric is not difficult if you have not got tired of it."

"You need not shuttler. I never did live up to my opportunities. You shall be spared. And yet the themes called up by the general's martial fame and figure are tempting beyond compare. There is the whole civil war wide open to view, with its noble principles and its splendid results. Men thought that a war more sacred than the revolution itself, for the revolution was a war for our liberties—this for the liberty of all. How easy and appropriate it would be to rehearse the great battles and the mighty sieges. General Howard's name adorned so many of them that you could hardly fail if you touched upon them at random to make his heart beat strong with the memories of those great days of storm and stress."

"But I shall indulge in no rhetoric. My purpose and presence here is to honor the general, not to praise him. One thing that can be said of him is that he began life aright. He was born in Maine. That was a proper beginning. Before he went to West Point he laid the foundation for learning by graduating from Bowdoin college, where perhaps all our very best citizens were educated. With such a start in life and such a foundation on which to build no wonder that it is a stately mansion which we see."

"Although I have a right to wear this button and do wear it because it honors me and because I cherish the memories of the great days which gave it birth, I rejoice to testify with all of you that General Howard is not obliged to rest upon his military glory, high as it is, for his life in peace has been as full of devotion to duty as his life in war."

"We have the right not only to recognize the high place he occupies

mit. The tunnel is in 650 feet. The company owns the Missouri and twenty-two other mines, carrying copper with gold, silver and zinc.

Jim Sheridan is in Tucson from the Star, says the Star. In speaking of the recent storm he says there was a steady downpour for forty hours without cessation. He has finished the assessment work on the Sheridan-Contain group of mines, and they are looking bigger and better than ever. They have run into a big ledge of high grade ore in the tunnel of the Anaconda claim, in this group. The tunnel is in 400 feet. At this point the new ore body was struck which has been penetrated twenty feet so far. Speaking of the San Xavier mine he said that the men are now working at a depth of nearly 500 feet and are taking out fine copper, lead and silver ore. About thirty-five men are working at the San Xavier under Superintendent Forbes.

The El Paso Mine, Mill and Smelter Supply house was sold to the Denver Mine and Smelter Supply company for a consideration of \$100,000. The company will build two more ware houses and put in a \$300,000 stock of machinery here. They will also establish headquarters here for the southwest, which business has heretofore been handled from the Denver office. B. L. Berkeley, the former manager of the Creel house, will be retained as local manager and more than a score of clerks and traveling men will make El Paso their home.

El Paso Herald.

Again a good excitement is occurring on the Navajo reservation, occupying a large area in northwest New Mexico and northeast Arizona, says the Tucson Citizen. The Unclia or Carissa mountains are in the heart of this region. From them flow certain tributaries of the San Juan and Little Colorado rivers which have been known for a score of years to be auriferous. Numerous prospecting parties have from time to time endeavored to reach the high mountains of their heads, but until recently the Navajos have succeeded in thwarting their efforts. Enough, however, has been learned to prove that the land is very desirable from a mineral point of view, and in all probability the time has nearly arrived for this interesting and self sustaining industry of Indians to make way for the white man.

A REMARKABLE CASE.  
Appleton, Wis.—Damages for the accidental killing of his deceased wife's first husband are likely to be awarded to C. W. Stauffer of this city. The defendant is the Menasha Woodmenware company. The remarkable case is on hearing here before Judge Goodland, and after a secret conference between him and the attorneys on both sides it was asserted without contradiction today that the case would be taken from the jury's hands and a decision rendered for the plaintiff.

Christ Schmidt, a fireman employed by the defendant concern, was killed July 1, 1894, by the blowing out of a boiler plug, which allowed the steam to escape and scalded him to death.

survey all through the route.

The party was met at the Pecos river by Mr. Sumner, chief engineer of the White Oaks, who came with them to the White Oaks road at Captain, where they were met by Superintendent Greig, who accompanied them to El Paso.

"The Rock Island contemplates entering this territory," said Mr. Parker when seen by a reporter, "by connecting with the El Paso and Northeastern somewhere near the Pecos river. No arrangements have been made to extend the line yet but I suppose it is safe to say that we are coming. The directors will meet on the 15th of December and then a decision will be reached."

## IMPORTANT DREDGING WORK

### A Chicago Engineer Discusses Plans. His Trip Around the World.

London, Nov. 24.—Linden Bates of Chicago, a dredging engineer who has been for four years in England, gives the particulars of a voyage around the world which is about to start for the purpose of examining the prospects for improving, widening and dredging various rivers and harbors. The first stop will be at Brisbane, whither three dredges will precede Mr. Bates, who has been at Newcastle supervising the building of them by the Armstrongs. They are the most powerful afloat, aggregating 12,000 horse power. They will be most useful at Queens-bane in 1888 it took three years to make repairs. Mr. Bates's ships will do the same work in ten days. After leaving Australia Mr. Bates will go to Manila, being impressed with the possibilities for the construction of better terminals there.

Thence he will go to China, whose punishment he thinks ought to include compulsory improvement of the harbors for the purpose of encouraging trade. He has a scheme for widening the mouth of the Pei-Ho. This was authorized by the local viceroy in 1899, and the Germans financed the scheme, but it was postponed owing to the foreign trouble.

From China he will go to Russia to consider improvements in the Volga and the Don, in order to facilitate Russian grain exports. The Russian authorities have always received him most courteously, he says. The great part of the improvement already authorized at Antwerp was based on plans. They involve 80,000,000 cubic yards of excavations, which is twice the size of the Manchester ship canal, and will cost \$12,000,000. The Belgians can rightly claim credit for one of the greatest engineering feats of the century.

The truly notable success of the campaign for the gold standard secured two weeks ago has given fresh evidence of the dependable character of public opinion in this country when actually

thrift, and yet Mr. Bryan's philosophy assumes the population to be composed of but two classes, the rich and the mendicants, and that the latter are more numerous, including all except the wealthy. So far from this being the situation the larger majority of our population, in the northern states at least, have neither riches nor poverty to contend with, but are an honest sort of folk, living within their income and so self-reliant and self-respecting that they necessarily would resent that kind of talk. The most of them have likewise already accumulated something and would zealously protect the few hundred dollars or the few thousand dollars they have by industry and economy thus stored up as a million-aire would safeguard his larger gains. They feel too that they have a right in this land of boasted freedom to invest their savings wherever they choose, and get as large a return for the investment as can be obtained honestly. Probably when Mr. Bryan has learned now, through the results of this latest election in the face of his earnest attempts to scatter broadcast his doctrines over the country—represented by the phenomenal effort of 35 speeches on some days—that if he expects success along those lines he must go where the average man is more benighted than in the United States. Our people evidently know too much to be carried captive by Mr. Bryan's glib tongue, and are too clever to believe in disturbing our gold standard, besides being too honest to wish to confiscate a man's savings, whether they be large or small.—Ex.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Agreeable advice is seldom useful advice.

The fisherman's wealth depends on his net profits.

The world is like a piano—full of sharps and flats.

If a musician utters a false note he is a counterfeiter.

Platonic love is a dinner at which nothing but soup is served.

No man is truly wise who denies that he ever made a fool of himself.

Success is the one crime some people refuse to forgive in their friends.

Some men are always feeling for the handle that will enable them to pump you.

But few people have enough confidence in themselves to believe all they say.

Young ladies should set good examples if they want young men to follow them.

The inexperienced maid wants to be a man's first love, but the wise widow prefers to be his last.

Fully two-thirds of a woman's troubles result from reasoning with her heart instead of her head.

Mother Eve may have invented curiosity, but she is the only woman on record who never turned around to see what the other woman had on.

"A wise guy" once said: "Every failure is a step toward success. This may explain why the oftener some men fail the richer they become.—Chicago News.

## OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS FOR MARICOPA COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	REPRESENTATIVES																		Justice of Peace Phoenix		Constable Phoenix		Justice of Peace, Tempe		Constable Tempe					
	East Precinct, No. 1	East Precinct, No. 2	West Precinct, No. 1	West Precinct, No. 2	Tempe	Mesa	Alma	Lehi	Wickenburg	Glendale	Alhambra	Johnston	Scottsdale	Mc Dowell	Vande	Orme	Cartwright	Riverdale	Meridian	Buckeye	Arlington	Gila Bend	Agua Caliente	Morristown	New River	Cave Creek	Phoenix Mine	Crome Mountain	Peara	
East Precinct, No. 1	610	329	227	27	26	257	32	285	315	272	269	283	238	214	267	19	15	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
East Precinct, No. 2	216	242	202	202	249	211	229	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
West Precinct, No. 1	377	303	259	27	277	274	32	289	324	263	266	281	239	212	230	19	15	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
West Precinct, No. 2	423	228	167	104	194	127	178	214	195	188	203	179	183	178	187	19	15	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Tempe	382	166	196	18	166	138	12	181	181	138	171	147	145	137	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mesa	300	169	176	7	121	162	3	111	131	101	147	164	166	117	183	5	4	6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Alma	80	23	59	1	24	35	1	22	22	25	25	51	50	47	48	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Lehi	61	18	42	1	13	31	1	26	26	26	19	47	38	32	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wickenburg	66	30	39	12	26	26	1	23	23	23	33	27	38	25	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glendale	66	30	39	12	26	26	1	23	23	23	33	27	38	25	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Alhambra	113	43	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	
Johnston	21	10	9	1	10	10	1	8	10	10	11	10	8	8	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scottsdale	15	12	12	1	16	17	1	16	16	16	10	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mc Dowell	39	12	36	1	13	43	1	20	20	20	11	48	49	47	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vande	25	5	18	1	8	16	1	8	9	9	14	17	12	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Orme	22	9	11	1	6	7	1	6	7	7	23	24	24	24	21	25	9	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	43	
Cartwright	31	43	11	1	31	31	1	30	30	30	66	66	66	66	66	8	4	55	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Riverdale	25	6	18	1	4	19	2	6	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Meridian	32	9	11	1	6	7	1	6	7	7	23	24	24	24	21	25	9	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	43	
Buckeye	37	41	11	1	37	41	1	36	36	36	48	48	48	48	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Arlington	25	6	18	1	4	19	2	6	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gila Bend	34	16	17	1	15	14	1	13	14	14	12	18	18	14	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Agua Caliente	10	1	1	1	10	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Morristown	12	10	1	1	9	8	1	8	8	7	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New River	12	6	1	1	6	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cave Creek	12	6	1	1	6	6	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Phoenix Mine	22	9	12	1	7	15	1	8	7	7	6	14	16	13	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Crome Mountain	10	1	1	1	8	8	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Peara	25	12	9	1	13	8	1	14	17	11	14	6	12	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	2650	1601	1766	126	1854	1709	133	1330	1705	1505	1585	1674	1767	1485	1780	64	49	46	41	70	132	214	61	160	1867	1505	1719	1661	96	17

said returns and count the votes thereof in the following order and the result is shown in the following tabulated statement, to-wit:

See tabulated statement of vote.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the results as shown by the foregoing statement and pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 179, Sec. 5, Title XXI, Chap. 13, Elections, of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1887, upon motion and by full vote of the Board the following named persons were declared elected to the offices set opposite their respective names, hereinafter named, for the full term as fixed by law, beginning January 1st, 1901.

Marcus A. Smith, Delegate to Congress  
M. F. Ford, Representative  
P. P. Parker, Representative  
J. P. Ivy, Representative  
Chas. Peterson, Representative  
S. S. Stout, Sheriff  
J. Elliott Walker, Treasurer  
C. Frank McFall, Recorder  
C. W. Barnett, Assessor  
Arthur J. Edwards, District Attorney  
J. H. Langston, Probate Judge  
A. H. Fulton, School Superintendent  
Alexander Hunsaker, Supervisor  
F. Coleman Norris, Supervisor  
Geo. R. Sturdevant, Surveyor  
PHOENIX PRECINCT.  
G. D. Gray, Justice of the Peace  
John M. Burnett, Justice of the Peace  
D. P. Kyle, Constable  
E. H. Martin, Constable

wood received 46 votes.

For Constable—B. R. Waggoner received 49 votes.

AGUA CALIENTE.  
For Justice of the Peace—Frank Baxter received 14 votes.

For Constable—J. M. Smith received 14 votes.

BUCKEYE AND ARLINGTON.  
For Justice of the Peace—W. W. Jones received 35 votes in Buckeye and 4 votes in Arlington, total 39. K. H. Keeney received 7 votes in Buckeye; J. F. Wilcox received 34 votes in Buckeye and 19 votes in Arlington, total 44; J. F. Wilcox was elected.

For Constable—Nelson Griffith received 37 votes in Buckeye and 5 votes in Arlington, total 42; J. E. Clanton received 35 votes in Buckeye and 12 votes in Arlington, total 47; J. E. Clanton was elected.

GILA BEND.  
For Justice of the Peace—L. Kallenbach received 12 votes, F. D. Welcome 14; F. D. Welcome elected.

For Constable—S. L. Combs received 5 votes, Frank De Vinney 22 votes, O. B. Linder 3 votes; Frank De Vinney elected.

WHAT THOMAS B. REED SAID.  
The man from Maine made a little speech on life in a Great City.

It is a rare thing for Thomas B. Reed, the only ex-czar in the world, once of Maine and Washington, now a plodding New York lawyer, to make an after-dinner speech. Mr. Reed has been very reticent since he came to New York. Friday night he departed from his us-

among commanders, but to congratulate him on the lofty life he has lived, wherein the uniform played no part. Not one, but both these things have brought together this troop of friends who are glad to do him honor."

## MINING NOTES

### Development of the Mineral Resources of Arizona.

J. T. Pendergast has located another vein on the Green Linnet grounds, Union Basin, and is sinking a shaft on the ledge. In sinking eight feet he took out fifteen sacks of ore running twelve ounces gold and forty ounces silver to the ton.

It is rumored that a body of high grade ore has been found in one of the Octave mines. The ore body is reported to be six feet wide with ores ranging from \$19 to \$89 a ton.

Harvey & Flindler are preparing ore for shipment at their Copper Hill mine near Oak Springs. The ore is said to be of a high grade.

The Middlemarch Copper company at Middlemarch, Ariz., intends to increase the capacity of its plant by the addition of new machinery. There are from thirty to forty men employed at present, but when the furnaces are running the force is increased to sixty to 100 men. The present force is employed in developing the workings, sinking deeper and enlarging the buildings. There is a fifty ton furnace now on the property run by steam power. The depth of the main shaft is 200